

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—

While the river men of the type of Messrs. Blair, Farmer, and Cassidy were again this morning obtaining signatures to the letter they propose sending Mr. Cleveland, urging him to take no position hostile to the continuation of silver coinage, Chairman Barnum and Hon. W. L. Scott arrived. I hear the object of their mission is to impress upon Democratic congressmen the importance of a stoppage of the coinage of silver dollars. They claim that the Treasury is overflowing with them and that nobody wants them in any quantity. They suggest that a clause be inserted in one of the appropriation bills to effect this purpose.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.—The two bills given the river and harbor bill were consumed to-day in discussing the right to limit debate on it to an hour, as proposed by Mr. Allison. Nearly all of the Republicans favored the point of order, while the Democrats were equally solid against it. Mr. Blackburn (in the chair) decided against the Republicans, and they appealed from the decision of the Chair. On the motion to lay the appeal on the table the vote stood, Ayes, 121; noes, 104. Representative Bennett, of North Carolina, voted in favor of sustaining the point of order. The hour of 12 arrived just after the vote was announced, and the regular session of to-day commenced.

The vote on laying the appeal on the table consumed the friends of the bill. Mr. Willis subsequently moved that the House, when it adjourns to-night, take a recess until to-morrow. At first the Republicans refused to vote, but when the vote was taken by tellers it stood, Yea, 164; noes, none. This gave the river and harbor bill two hours just after the vote was announced, and the regular session of to-day commenced.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.—HAMPTON.—The special friends of the Indians in Congress are making efforts to do something practical for them. They propose that wherever the President thinks any reservation is advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes and the Indians quartered thereon are sufficiently civilized to encourage the hope that an allotment of lands to them will be for their benefit, he shall be authorized to sell to them as much land as they may desire. They propose, however, that ample safeguards shall be thrown around them, so that they shall not fall prey to land-sharps. It is further proposed to bring them under the laws of the United States, but not to make them citizens. Citizenship, they say, will follow in course of time. The experiments being made at Hampton for the education of Indians is watched with much interest.

PERSONAL NEWS.—Hon. John S. Wise arrived this morning and left this evening for New York. He is paired with Mr. Morrison, who is at Springfield looking after his senatorial interest. It is said that Mr. Eliot is the only member of the House Election Committee who wants the Wisconsin case taken up. He desires, I hear, to vindicate his course. Mr. Carlisle's secretary informed me to-day that the Speaker gave a little letter to Judge Garrison, who has been home, in his last day. Senator Voorhees and Representative Cobb, of Indiana, went to Albany to see Mr. Cleveland in behalf of ex-Senator McDonald, whom they want to have a place in the Cabinet. They carried with them the endorsements of twenty-two senators, including that of Senators Logan and Sherman, of West Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama. Colonel Fred Grant says his father in the past few days has not been as well as he hoped for. Last night he was reported better. Senators Harris and Maxey were the Democratic visitors at the White House to-day. The committee will report in favor of increasing the pension of the widow of General "Fighting" H. Thomas to \$2,000 a year.

MORMONS AND INDIANS.—A delegation of young Mormons, whose ages seemed to range from twenty-two to twenty-five, today visited the House and had an interview with Delegate Caine, who represents their Territory, in regard to Mormon affairs. They were handsome and not only fashionably but tastefully dressed, and were evidently educated. Dave Jones, after surveying them in silence for some minutes turned to your correspondent and said, "I say, they look just like Indians, and they are good-looking too." There were also two very big Indians at the Capitol to-day. One wore a large Irish fur Russian-looking cap, and looked like a pirate king. There have been but few Indians here this winter.

THE SENATE AND AN EXTRA SESSION.—Mr. Allison, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, today remarked that his committee was up on all the appropriation bills that had reached it, and that if an extra session became necessary it would not be the fault of the Senate. Mr. Beck said he had been before known at this date the appropriation bills before the Senate Appropriations Committee as far advanced as at present. They said nothing about the condition of appropriation bills in the House.

DANIEL AND WINTHROP.—I take it that no two orations could be more dissimilar than those of Major Daniel and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, to be delivered here at the celebration of the completion of the Washington monument. Major Daniel will give a fresh-and-blood picture of the greatest man this country has ever produced. He will admit, I take it, that he had faults, and was not always sweet-tempered or ready to overlook the shortcomings of his subalterns. In a word, that he was a strong, manly man. Mr. Winthrop, on the other hand, will not picture him, however, as the school histories do—as half angel and half villain.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.—The House Appropriations Committee will report the naval appropriation bill to-morrow. Government receipts to-day: Internal revenue, \$356,642; customs, \$62,792. Mr. Cox denies that he asked Mr. Carlisle to designate him as Speaker pro tem. Of course he didn't.

XLVIIIth CONGRESS.—WASHINGTON, February 13, 1885.

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from J. Schuyler Crosby, Acting Postmaster-General, upon the importance of securing possession of certain documents relating to the Post-Office Department of the late Confederate States. Referred.

Mr. Dawson, from the Committee on

Appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill with amendments. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Ingalls said he had observed in certain quarters the statement that the Republicans of the Senate were endeavoring so to direct legislation as to compel an extra session. He asked Mr. Allison, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, as to the condition of the appropriation bills.

Mr. Allison said the Military Academy bill was the only bill that had yet become a law, having been signed by the President. The District of Columbia bill, the pension bill, and the consular and diplomatic bill, were now in the conference committee. The army bill had passed the Senate yesterday. The Indian bill had just been reported by the Senate Committee, and would, he hoped, be considered by the Senate to-morrow. That left with the Senate committee only the agricultural bill, which would be ready for consideration Monday. The post-office bill, the legislative, executive, and judicial bill; the naval bill, the fortification bill, the general deficiency bill, and the sundry civil bill had not yet come to the Senate from the House of Representatives. Of those the post-office bill was, he believed, now under consideration in the House. The legislative bill had been reported to the House and was on the House calendar. The sundry civil, naval, and fortification bills had not yet been reported to the House of Representatives from its Committee on Appropriations. So far as the Senate Committee was concerned, Mr. Allison said he could assure the Senate that its work was and would continue to be well in hand, and no delay would be caused by that committee. If the House of Representatives would take care of the bills there would be no difficulty in the Senate.

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution allowing George E. Spencer, formerly senator from Alabama, \$7,132, being the amount of his actual and necessary expenses in maintaining his title to his seat.

Mr. Saulsbury said that as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections he did not concur in the resolution offered.

On objection of Mr. Cockrell the resolution went over one day. An Iowa land-forfeiture bill was then taken up and discussed till 1 o'clock.

Mr. Hoar, from the conference committee on the electoral-college bill, reported that the House and Senate conferees had been unable to agree. As the House members of the conference committee had not yet reported to the House, Mr. Hoar moved that a message be sent by the Senate to the House informing the House that the Senate has received this report. (A disagreement. Mr. Hoar asked unanimous consent to place the bill on the calendar for the first week of the session.)

The Texas-Pacific land-forfeiture bill, as the pending special order, was placed before the Senate.

Mr. Blair asked unanimous consent to take up the anti-forgery contract-labor bill.

Mr. Van Wyck declined to yield, and Mr. Blair moved to proceed to the consideration of the labor-contract bill.

Mr. Van Wyck called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Blair's motion, and it was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 19. The labor bill was therefore taken up and its consideration proceeded with.

Mr. Blair explained that the labor bill is the House bill, and is entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia." It prohibits any person or company from prepaying the transportation or encouraging the importation of foreigners under agreement to perform labor in the United States, and makes void all contracts of that character, whether expressed or implied, made after the passage of this bill. The penalty of \$1,000 is fixed for any infraction of that provision. Shipmasters are forbidden under the penalty of \$500 to bring emigrants who have made such agreements.

Another long debate followed upon this bill. During its progress Mr. Blair had the Clerk read the letter addressed to the President of the Senate saying that while the Senate was throwing away its time talking about the Confederacy there were bills of the highest importance awaiting its consideration.

Pending debate, and without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The House met at 10 o'clock in continuation of Thursday's session. On motion of Mr. Payson Senate amendments were concurred in to prevent unlawful occupation of public lands.

Mr. Willis moved that when the House went into committee of the Whole on the river-and-harbor bill all debate on the river-and-harbor bill be closed in an hour and a half.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, raised the point that this motion was not in order, as it was not competent for the House to close the debate on the paragraphs of the bill which had not yet been read in committee.

The Speaker pro tem, (Mr. Blackburn) said that this point would have been well taken had the bill been in the general appropriation bill, and revenue bills; but the river-and-harbor bill had been repeatedly held to be neither, and the Chair therefore overruled the point of order.

Mr. Reed appealed from the decision. After a long debate Mr. Willis moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 121; noes, 104.

And then, though to two minutes past 12, the House adjourned, and was immediately called to order again on Friday's session.

After some unimportant action the House proceeded to business under the special order.

On motion of Mr. Willis it was ordered that at 10 o'clock to-night the House shall take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

At 2:10 the House went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair on the post-office bill, the pending question being on the point of order raised by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, against the paragraph allowing additional compensation to American steamships for carrying ocean mails.

After considerable debate the Chair in an elaborate opinion ruled out that portion of the paragraph which provides that vessels engaged in this service shall be of American registry, and shall in time of war be liable to charter or purchase by the United States at reasonable rates.

Mr. Holman appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the committee by a vote of 130 to 45 sustained the ruling.

Mr. Holman then moved to strike out the paragraph and to insert an amendment appropriating \$425,000 for the transportation of foreign mails, including the railway transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and re-enacting for one year from July next sections 3976 and 4203 of the Revised Statutes. The provision non-

tained in the bill proposed a direct subsidy to vessels whether they carried mail or not. If the Government entered into a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—that powerful corporation which had been pressing this measure with such industry—it would receive \$143,000 where it now received \$121,000, and it would receive that whether it carried the mails or not. It was a naked subsidy.

Mr. Holman referred to an occasion years ago when this same Pacific Mail Company had sought and obtained a subsidy, as the result of which many legislators had suffered shame and political death, and said he, for one, was not willing to see such a demoralizing principle again obtain standing in the American Congress.

Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, defended the Appropriations Committee, and maintained that no subsidy was involved in the pending clause.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, said that the House was brought face to face with the question of subsidies. The arguments made by the gentleman in support of the provision demonstrated that this was a subsidy. They called the attention of the House to the fact that foreign Governments paid large subsidies to their steamship lines, and that these lines would go down if they were not subsidized.

Referring to Mr. Holman's caution against the recurrence of the disaster of former years, Mr. Blount said that Congress had just granted a sum of money to aid the Pacific mail, and what had been the result? It was a scandal to the party in power. From that hour until now public judgment had been averse to subsidies, and he trusted that in the presence of an incoming Administration, with the Democratic party on record here for years, the party in the House to-day and for all time would stand against what he termed to be neither more nor less than a subsidy.

Finally Mr. Holman modified his motion so as to move merely to strike out the provision without the insertion of the clause re-enacting sections 3976 and 4203 of the Revised Statutes. The motion was agreed to—105 to 97—and amid applause on the Democratic side.

On motion of Mr. Cox, of New York, an amendment was adopted directing the Postmaster-General to instruct his subordinates to publish on the foreign bulletin-board in the post-office building in New York the time of the arrival of foreign-mail steamships.

On motion of Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, an amendment was adopted providing that the rate on drop-letters, including the delivery at the letter-carrier offices, shall be two cents per ounce. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and the previous question having been ordered, the bill, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock; the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The House at its evening session passed bills removing the political disabilities of E. P. Alexander, of Georgia; Alfred Iverson, of Florida; J. R. Hamilton, of North Carolina, and J. K. Mitchell, of Virginia. A dozen pension bills were passed, and at 10 o'clock the House took a recess until to-morrow.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.—(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) CHICAGO, February 13.—A special to the Daily News from Springfield, Ill., says that this morning Senator Whitney placed General Logan in nomination for United States senator. The motion to proceed to a ballot was defeated, owing to the refusal of Senator Ruger to vote. The Republicans were surprised at this action, and claimed that on Senator Ruger's promise to vote with them they decided to bring up the motion for ballot. At noon the Senate decided to adjourn till 10 o'clock A. M., and will be at the post-office unless another place is designated in the notice, and applicants should be present at least ten minutes before the hour named. The Commission has an inadequate number of names on its eligible registers from the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, and expects that the States which pass examinations will therefore have a better prospect of an early appointment than those from States having a larger number on the register.

Death of Colonel Thomas Buford.—(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 13.—Colonel Thomas Buford, brother of General Abner Buford, and slayer of Judge Elliott, of the Court of Appeals, died this morning at the Anchorage (Ky.) Lunatic Asylum, after a long illness, from chronic disease. Colonel Buford shot and killed Judge Elliott for rendering a decision against his sister-in-law, who had committed adultery. He was confined to the asylum for a year hunting and fishing, the asylum officials being unable under the law to bring him back to Kentucky. Without friends or money, Buford grew sick, and finally, was forced by want to go back to the asylum, where he remained until his death. He was a man of great energy and courage, and his death is a great loss to the State.

Encouraging Outlook of the Iron Interest.—(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—The Executive Committee of the American Iron and Steel Association, at a full meeting of its members held here yesterday, issued an address to all iron and steel manufacturers in the United States. It congratulates the American manufacturers of iron and steel, and the country generally, upon the prospect that the depression in business, which has continued for along time, is apparently nearing its end, and says there is much in the business situation to encourage the feeling of hopefulness, and absolutely no ground whatever upon which to base the apprehension that a prolonged continuance of the present depression is possible. The address then counsels confidence in the General Government and in the stability of our protective system and our existing financial system.

Fraudulent Deed Not Adm.—(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) NEW YORK, February 13.—Judge Ingraham, the Superior Court to-day rendered a decision holding that the assignment of J. Mayer & Co. is null and void. The firm, which did a large wholesale clothing business in White street, was composed of Ferdinand and Benjamin Mayer, father and son. The firm failed in September, 1883, for over two million dollars, and their actual assets were about \$1,000,000. Both members of the firm have since been indicted for perjury and are now on bail. The assignment is set aside on the ground of assignors having made fictitious preferences.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Legislation.—Bills that have Passed L.A. (Special telegraph to the Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., February 13.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day were two incorporating the Clinton and Faison railroad and the Cashie and Roanoke railroad. There was a long and heated debate on the bill forbidding the practice of medicine by any persons save those duly examined and licensed by the State Board of Medical Examiners. It finally passed to its third reading, by a vote of 32 to 11. The bill increasing the number of judicial districts from nine to twelve came up, and provoked another warm debate. It finally passed, and having previously passed the House is now a law.

In the House a bill providing for the erection of a building for the State Library and Supreme Court passed to a final reading, and is now a law. It appropriates \$15,000 for brick, stone, and iron-work, to be done by convicts, and to be begun at once under the Governor's direction. The building will be a very handsome one.

The bill prohibiting the sale or importation of obscene literature and pictures passed to its final reading in the House, and is now a law.

In the House an insurance bill was debated. It repeals the insurance-deposit law and allows the people of the State to get insurance anywhere. The pressure for cheaper insurance is very great. The bill was made the special order for next Wednesday.

The outlook is encouraging for the extension of the Carolina Central railway from Shelby to Spartanburg, the Cranberry Iron-Works, and into Tennessee.

Faithfully Injured by a Vicious Boar.—(Special telegraph to the Dispatch.) RALEIGH, N. C., February 13.—Britton Parker, of Union county, aged eighty, owns a vicious boar. He went out to where the boar was, when he was attacked by the enraged animal, thrown down, and his legs and side cut to pieces. One of his ribs was torn out. His injuries are thought to be fatal.

Civil-Service Examinations South.—(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, February 13.—The Civil-Service Commission furnishes the following information relative to the forthcoming examinations in the South: "Civil-service examinations will be held in the Southwest and the South during the month of March, as follows: At Nashville, Tenn., Thursday the 12th; Memphis, Tenn., Saturday the 14th; Little Rock, Ark., Tuesday the 17th; New Orleans, La., Sunday the 22d; Richmond, Va., Wednesday the 25th; Atlanta, Ga., Thursday the 26th; and Charlotte, N. C., Saturday the 28th.

"These examinations will be for departmental service at Washington, and any person living at or near the places named who desire to be examined for that service and who have not already filed their applications should at once write to the Civil-Service Commission at Washington for application blanks, which, when received, should be executed and returned to the Commission at once so that at least an eight-days' notice of examination may be sent to the applicants.

But any persons who do not receive blanks soon enough to enable them to execute and return them to the Commission in time to have such notice sent may present their applications, duly executed, to the chief examiner at the time of examination. Examinations will begin on 10 o'clock A. M., and will be at the post-office unless another place is designated in the notice, and applicants should be present at least ten minutes before the hour named. The Commission has an inadequate number of names on its eligible registers from the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, and expects that the States which pass examinations will therefore have a better prospect of an early appointment than those from States having a larger number on the register."

Italy's Expedition.—(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) ROME, February 13.—The *Fanfulla* states that the third expedition from Italy to the Red sea will leave Naples the end of the month and will consist of two battalions of infantry, a section of artillery, and a company of engineers. That paper also says the Government is considering a project to establish a regular packet service between Naples and Suakin, Assab, Aden, and Massowah.

Lyndhurst Notes.—(Special telegraph to the Dispatch.) LYNDHURST, Va., February 13.—Mrs. Martha Williams, wife of James T. Williams, Esq., a prominent citizen, died very suddenly to-day of heart-disease.

Neel Reid, who was arrested in Campbell county yesterday charged with incendiarism, was to-day sent on to the grand jury for indictment.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed here to-day, affording excellent sleighing.

President Cleveland and His Callers.—(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) ALBANY, N. Y., February 13.—President-elect Cleveland to-night sent an answer to the persons in Washington who requested an interview that he "had given up all his time since his election to the public, and he was now forced to deny himself to all callers for the few days remaining before the inauguration and to request all persons who desired to communicate with him to submit their views in writing."

Murders at Meridian, Mississippi.—(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—The *Times-Democrat's* Meridian (Miss.) special says: Yesterday at Poplarville, on the Northeastern railroad, in a fight between two men, one named Boone and Sanders, both were killed. Boone was town marshal, and the difficulty is supposed to have originated in an attempted arrest.

Alabama Swamp Lands.—(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, February 13.—The Secretary of the Interior has decided to allow the State of Alabama to abide by the field notes of the General Land Office as proof of the character of the lands claimed by that State under the indemnity clause of the swamp-land act.

COTTON AT ALL PORTS.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1884: Galveston, 434,391 bales; New Orleans, 1,344,693 bales; Mobile, 216,591 bales; Savannah, 674,373 bales; Charleston, 485,046 bales; Wilmington, 88,264 bales; Norfolk, 505,566 bales; Baltimore, 50,241 bales; New York, 61,893 bales; Boston, 67,811 bales; New Port's News, 52,621; Philadelphia, 31,538 bales; West Point, 203,134 bales; Brunswick, 9,645 bales; Port Royal, 4,348 bales; Pensacola, 21,682 bales; City Point, 400 bales; Indianola, 10,156 bales—total, 4,262,383 bales.

Business Failures.—(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) NEW YORK, February 13.—The following were the business failures throughout the country during last week: For the United States, 229; for Canada, 21—total, 270—against 346 last week and 354 the week previous. This large decrease is probably more

apparent than real. The railroad and telegraphic communication in the West and Northwest has been so much interrupted by snow that doubtless many failures in the remote localities have not been reported.

NEW BASE-BALL LEAGUE.

Western Clubs Adopt the American Association Plan and Rules.—An Indianapolis (Ind.) special says: The snow-bound delegates from the Northwest to the meeting called here for the purpose of forming a western baseball association reached the city to-day, full meeting, either by personal delegates or proxy, was held at the Grand Hotel to-night, which organization is called "The Western League." The clubs composing it are those of Cleveland, Indianapolis, Toledo, Kansas City, Nashville, St. Paul, and Milwaukee. Officers were elected, as follows: President, A. V. McKim, of Kansas City; Vice-President, C. M. Kipp, of Milwaukee; Secretary and Treasurer, Philip Igoe, of Indianapolis. The latter officer was voted a salary of \$400. Directors: T. H. Whipple, of Toledo; Joseph Swanbacher, Indianapolis; T. Lawrence, Cleveland. The rules of the American Association were adopted by the League, with the exception of the foul bound, and the pitcher is not restricted in his delivery. The association's rules for umpires and the general constitution and playing-rules were adopted. Watkins, of Indianapolis, and Sullivan, of Kansas City, were appointed a committee to confer with manufacturers and agree upon a ball for the League. Swanbacher, of Indianapolis, and Sullivan were named as a committee to select umpires, whose pay was fixed at \$5 a game and expenses, the home club to bear their expenses. The umpires to be selected for the season were fixed at \$75, or 30 per cent. of the gross receipts, as they might elect. The meeting was harmonious, and the feeling is that the League will have a good season and take a good stand among the second-class associations. The playing season will begin on the 1st of May.

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The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, advises the acceptance of the offers from Canada and New South Wales to send troops to the Sudan, but the War Office authorities oppose the proposition. The question will be referred to the Cabinet for decision. Owing to the opposition of the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, and other officers, it is probable that the Ministry will decide to inform Canada and New South Wales that their assistance is not needed. The Canadian voyageurs who were with the Nile expedition left Alexandria in the steamer Poonah, which will convey them direct to Quinetown. They will embark on the steamer Hannovan for home and will reach Quebec the first week in March. Dispatches from General Wolesey compliment the voyageurs for their services.

A London syndicate has made an offer to the Government to construct a railway from Suakin to Berber, building block-houses at intervals to guard the line, if guaranteed 41 per cent. income of the capital invested.

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A London syndicate has made an offer to the Government to construct a railway from Suakin to Berber, building block-houses at intervals to guard the line, if guaranteed 41 per cent. income of the capital invested.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

(Special telegraph to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, February 14—1:20 A. M.—For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, clearing on coast, northerly winds shifting to east and south, lower barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, local rains, partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather, northerly winds.

The Weather in Richmond Yesterday was cloudy and snowy.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

6 A. M. 31
9 A. M. 32
Noon 37
3 P. M. 37
6 P. M. 37
Midnight 30
Mean temperature 33½

Registrars and Judges.—The Electoral Board of Richmond city will meet this evening at 4 o'clock, and will then proceed to appoint judges and registrars of election. Recommendations should be sent in to Colonel W. H. Palmer or Clerk W. P. Lawton before that hour.

Supreme Court of Appeals.—Hutchinson and wife, against Grubbs, administrator, and wife. Argued by George B. Finch, Esq., for appellant, and Thomas N. Page and C. J. Faulkner, Esqs., for appellees, and continued until Monday.

Police Court.—Mary L. Deane (colored), charged with forging and attempting to employ as true a false and forged writing purporting to be a gas bill due by said Mary L. Deane, amounting to eighty cents, signed "Received payment—Greenhow," she knowing the same to be forged. Upon being arrested she informed the officer that she gave the money to pay the gas bill to her son, Samuel Deane, who brought the bill back to her receipted.

The Police Justice sent the accused on to the grand jury.

Samuel Deane, the son, who is also charged with forgery, waived an examination. Both of them were bailed for